

KOREA: prov. Kogen, planted, grounds of Yutenji Monastery, Kongo-san, alt. 500 m., July 7, 1918, *E. H. Wilson* (No. 10,508 type); Makaen-an Monastery, Kongo-san planted, October 11, 1917, *E. H. Wilson* (No. 9287).

This form is characterized by its unusually large, clear green cones. Two trees are planted in the grounds of the Yutenji Monastery and one in those of the Makaen-an Monastery on the Kongo-san (Diamond Mts.). I could not find out their origin but they must have been brought from northern Korea since the Larch grows in Korea on the volcanic soils of the north only. In the extreme north the typical *L. dahurica* Turcz. is found, but most of the Larch in Korea is referable to the large-coned variety, *Principis-Rupprechtii* Rehd. & Wils. The cone of this variety is exceedingly variable in size even on the same branch, and individual trees bearing green and reddish cones are occasionally found. But I did not see wild trees with such uniformly large, green cones as those here described. I gathered seeds in 1918 and plants are now growing in the Arnold Arboretum.

TETRAPLASIA, A NEW GENUS OF RUBIACEAE

ALFRED REHDER

FLORES tetrameri, hermaphroditi; calyx late campanulatus, ovario adnatus, lobis brevibus latisque erectis; corolla infundibuliformis, extus glabra, tubo intus praesertim ad faucem piloso, lobis ovatis valvatis; stamina inclusa, 4, filamentis brevibus paulo supra medium tubi affixis, antheris oblongis dorsifixis; stylus apice 4-fidus, stigmatibus filiformibus recurvis; ovarium inferum, 4-loculare, loculis uni-ovulatis, ovulis pendentibus. Fructus drupaceus, bacciformis, carnosus; putamen subglosum, crustaceum, monospermum; semen majusculum, subglobosum, endospermate copioso; embryo parvus, rectus, cotyledonibus brevibus latis. — Frutex glaber, foliis ellipticis coriaceis, stipulis intrapetiolaribus, floribus parvis in cymis bifloris terminalibus et axillaribus, fructu bacciformi rubro.

Species unica in insulis Liukiu dictis.

This new genus apparently belongs to the tribe Vanguerieae which is characterized by uni-ovulate locules of the ovary, pendent ovules, valvate corolla-lobes, stamens inserted near the mouth, drupaceous fruit and copious endosperm. *Tetraplasia*¹ seems most closely related to *Plectronia* and *Vangueria* from which it differs chiefly in the 4-parted style, the 4-celled ovary and in the small, 2-flowered inflorescence.

Tetraplasia biflora, sp. nov.

Frutex 2-3-metralis, glaber, ramis dichotomis, junioribus quadrangulatis viridibus, vetustioribus flavo-griseis teretibus. Folia crasse coriacea, elliptica, utrinque acuta vel apice leviter acuminata, margine vix vel leviter recurva, 5-10 cm. longa et 2-5.5 cm. lata, supra lucidula, laete viridia, subtus pallide viridia, costa media supra leviter impressa, subtus leviter elevata,

¹ From Greek τετραπλάσιος, fourfold, referring to the tetramerous flowers.

crassa, utrinsecus nervis 5–7 obsolete, interdum in sicco supra leviter impressis, subtus tantum colore pallidiore notatis; petioli crassiusculi, supra canaliculati, 0.5–1 cm. longi; stipulae intrapetiolares parvi abrupte acuminati, cartilagineae, pallidae. Flores ut videtur albi, in sicco nigrescentes, in cymis bifloris axillaribus et terminalibus, interdum pedunculo brevi bracteis 4–8 per paria basi connatis parvis pallidis acuminulatis instructo suffultis; pedicelli 2–3 mm. longi; calyx late campanulatus, lobis brevibus late semiorbicularibus acuminulatis; corolla infundibuliformis, tubo 7–9 mm. longo intus supra medium et praesertim ad faucem piloso, lobis ovatis acutiusculis 4–5 mm. longis utrinque glabris; antherae basin loborum non attingentes, 2.5 mm. longae; filamenta brevia, glabra; stylus glaber, corollae lobis brevior. Fructus subglobosus, 6–7 mm. diam., ruber, calycis lobis brevissimis vix conspicuis coronatus et apice cicatricibus corollae et styli notatus, putamen 4 mm. diam., flavescens, laeve.

LIUKIU ISLANDS: Okinawa Island, Mt. Genka, March 6, 1917, *E. H. Wilson* (No. 8094.)

This evergreen shrub is interesting as representing a genus endemic to the Liukiu Islands, but it has no conspicuous characters in its general appearance and its flowers and fruits, which are probably produced throughout the year, are insignificant.

NEW SPECIES, VARIETIES AND COMBINATIONS FROM THE HERBARIUM AND THE COLLECTIONS OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM ¹

ALFRED REHDER

TAXACEAE ²

Taxus cuspidata Sieb. & Zucc. f. *aurescens*, forma nova.

A typo recedit foliis ramulorum juvenilium plus minusve luteis et statura humiliore.

Cultivated at the Arnold Arboretum. Type specimens collected October 30, 1919, preserved in the herbarium of the Arboretum.

This is the first variegated form known of the Japanese Yew. It is a low and apparently slow-growing plant with the leaves of the current year's growth colored deep yellow. The color is most pronounced on the more exposed branchlets; on most of the individual leaves and particularly on the lower ones the color passes into green toward their base and after the first season the whole leaf changes gradually to green. The plant has been secured from Japanese dealers who offer it as "*Taxus tardiva* yellow-variegated."

PINACEAE ³

Juniperus squamata Lambert f. *Wilsonii*, forma nova. — *J. squamata* Rehder & Wilson in Sargent Pl. Wilson II. 57 (1914), pro parte, non Lambert.

¹ Continued from p. 146.

² See also p. 51.

³ See also p. 52.